

## SMA

SMALLPOX. *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*.

He tell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wifeman.*  
SMALLY *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else when he cometh to the school, is *smallly* regarded. *Alcham.*

SMALNESS. *n. f.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.  
Whatever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*  
3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALT. *n. f.*

A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part Potash. *Hill on Fossil.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bit. *Peacbam.*

SMARAGDINE. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. f.* [*μερομετα*, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.  
Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.  
Millaps are master'd by advice discreet,  
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Fairy Queen.*

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [*μερομεταν*, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.  
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feelings, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.  
He that is lurchy for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prev.*

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.  
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,  
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Fungent; sharp; causing smart.  
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience? *Shakespeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter show,  
His tender heart recoils at every blow;  
It unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,  
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.  
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This found proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.  
After show'rs,  
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,  
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.  
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.  
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

SMART. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMARTLY. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.  
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a twitch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do *smartly* strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on

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the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise.

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.  
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness* or politeness, to my let. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.  
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;  
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakespeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrons taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [Corrupt, Latin.] A bird.  
To SMART. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *tefte*.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.  
Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.  
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,  
When they throw out and mis the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;  
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMART. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.  
All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

SMARTER. *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.  
These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [*μεμεραν*, Saxon; *smieren*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.  
If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,  
*Smear'd* round with pitch. *Milton.*

*Smear'd* as she was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.  
Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's filth at my gates?  
Who *smear'd* thus, and mix'd with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*

SMEAR. *adj.* [from *smear*.] Dawby; adhesive.  
A *smear* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Race.*

SMEATH. *n. f.* A sea fowl.  
To SMEATH. *v. a.* [*μεμεθα*, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SMEMATICK. *adj.* [*μεματικη*.] Soapy; detergent. *Ditt.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smool*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.  
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.  
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a croquet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.  
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To have any particular scent.  
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one's self, and should *smell* of oil if duly handled.

If you have a silver saucapan, and the butter *smells* of smoke, lay the fault upon the coals.

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.  
My unsoil'd name, the autterness of my life,  
Will to your accusation overweigh,  
That you shall stifle in your own report,  
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakespeare.*

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away  
Of him that his particular to forefend,  
Shells from the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

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A man so *smelling* of the people's leas,  
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.  
Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exod. xxx. 38.*

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison's Spectator.*

SMELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.  
Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smells*.  
As God the breath of life in them did give;  
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,  
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.  
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a year.

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of mulk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*

SMELLER. *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.

SMELLERAST. *n. f.* [*smell* and *sest*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellsest* that sponges upon other people's treachures. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell*.  
SMELT. *n. f.* [*μεμελε*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are bris, sprat, barn, *smelt*. *Caruso.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smelt*, Danish; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt out, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward.*

SMELTER. *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the alayers. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [*μεμεραν*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preference by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERK. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

See, how bragg yon bullock bears,  
So *smirk*, so smooth his prick'd ears:  
His horns been as brags as rainbow bent,  
His dew-lap as liss as liss of Kent. *Spenser.*

SMIRLIN. *n. f.* A fish.

SMIRKET. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *smack*, *smacket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT. For *smite*.  
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,  
Through widest air making his idle way,  
That would his rightful ravin rend away;  
With hideous horror both together *smight*,  
And souce to fore that they the heavens affray. *Fa. Queen.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smilen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance.  
I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,  
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace. *Taylor.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,  
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt.  
Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time.

3. To look gay or joyous.  
Let their heirs enrich their time  
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*

All things *smile* at.  
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.  
Then let me not let pass  
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

SMILE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness.  
I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.  
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill.  
*Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

No man marks the narrow space  
Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*

Sweet intercourse  
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,  
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

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His flaw'd heart,  
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *smelt*.]  
Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.] To cloud; to dull; to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakespeare.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare.*

To SMIRK. See SMERK.

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite*.  
Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring scene displays,  
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,  
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,  
Where sacred lis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*. [*smiran*, Saxon; *smieten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.  
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*. *Shak.*

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shak.*

I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain. *Ezek.*

2. To kill; to destroy.  
The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Sam. ii. 31.*

God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Sam. vi.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.  
Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

5. To affect with any passion.  
I wander where the muses haunt,  
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,  
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,  
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art.  
*Smite* with the love of filter arts we came,  
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collic.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nabam.*

SMITER. *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isa. l. 6.*

SMITH. *n. f.* [*μεμεθ*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *μεμεραν*, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.  
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can flog him. I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,  
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:  
Which earth at first for plough shares did afford;  
Nay yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.  
The doves repented, though too late,  
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

SMITHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*μεμεθερα*, Sax.] The art of smithing. Inventors of patronage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh.*

SMITHERY. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

SMITHING. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

SMITHY. *n. f.* [*μεμεθε*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.  
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling found,  
And his'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. f.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

SMITTEN. The participle passive of *smite*. Struck; blasted; killed; affected with passion.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod. ix. 31.*

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Eclus.*

The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev. viii. 12.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood:  
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression on her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*